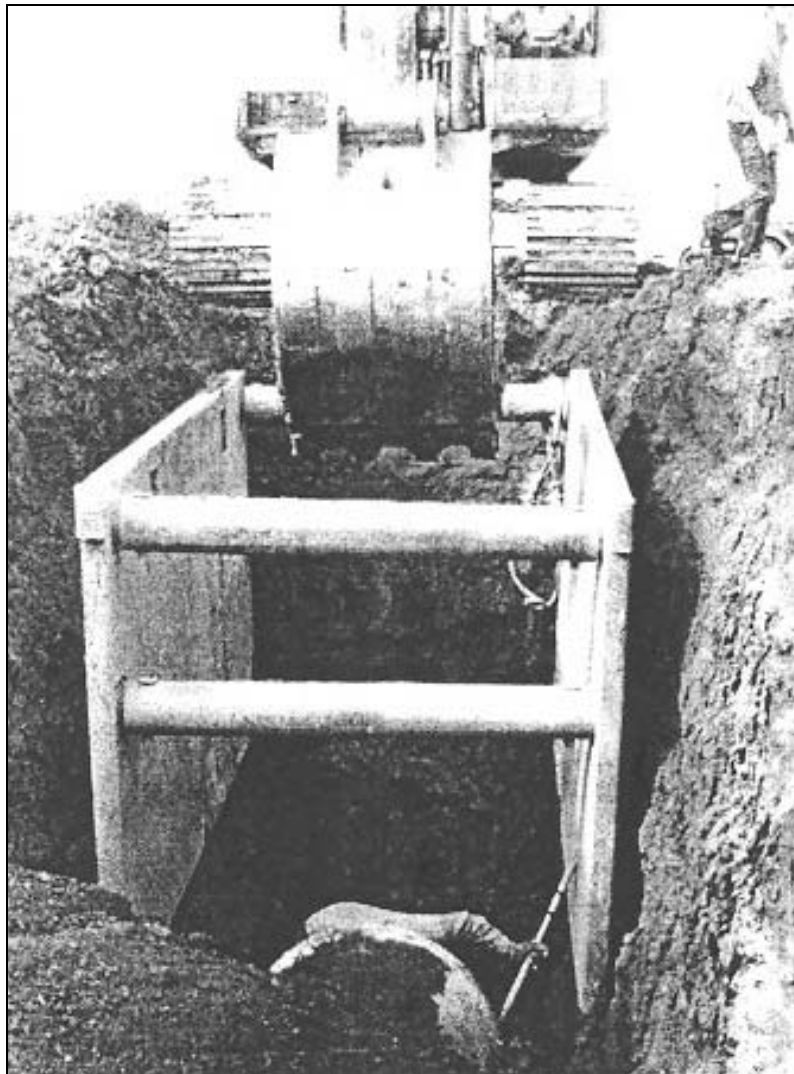


# SECTION II

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## Pipe Structures



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# 9 Pipe Structures

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## Pipe Types

## Pipe End Treatments

*Pipe End Section*

*Grated Box End Section*

## Structure Order

*Pipe Order*

*Cross-Section View*

*Computing Structure Length Using Elbows*

## Structure Field Layout

*Staking Structures*

*Normal Layout*

*Laser Layout*

*Checking Grade*

*Batterboard*

*Laser Grade Control*

## Basis for Use for Pipe Materials

*Metal Pipe*

*Concrete Pipe*

*Plastic Pipe*

*Metal Pipe End*

*Safety Metal End Section*

*Other Items*

*Recording Tags and P Numbers for Basis of Use*

*Multi-Plate Pipe*

***Miscellaneous Concrete  
Recording Tags or P Numbers for Future Use***

# CHAPTER NINE:

## PIPE STRUCTURES

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Proper placement and backfilling of pipe structures is critical for maintaining the base support for the pavement placed over the pipe, and for providing correct loading of the pipe for structural integrity. In this chapter the installation methods for pipe and sewer work will be discussed.

### PIPE TYPES

Pipe is specified by types, according to the pipe use, as set out in the miscellaneous Standard Sheets. Type 1 is placed under mainline or public road approaches, Type 2 is used for storm sewers, Type 3 is placed under all drives and field entrances, and Type 4 is used for drainage tile and longitudinal underdrains. Under each pipe type, the pipe materials that are required are indicated. These sheets also show the pipe material abbreviations which are used throughout construction in the plans and proposals (Figure 9-1). When pipe is listed by type, the Contractor may use any pipe material that meets the requirements of that type. If the item states a pipe material such as Reinforced Concrete Pipe, that is the material that is required to be used. When using the Standard Drawings, the Standard Drawing index in the proposal should be checked for the effective date of the standards required for the contract. The effective date on the standard sheet is required to be prior to the contract letting date for that standard to apply to the contract. On the plans, this date will appear on the same sheet as the general notes. In a proposal, the date is listed in the Standard Drawing Index.

E715	MPCA	01	Multiple Pipe Concrete Anchors	Multiple Pipe Concrete Anchors	1/2/98
E715	MPCA	02	Multiple Pipe Concrete Anchors	Multiple Pipe Concrete Anchor	1/2/98
E715	MPES	01	Metal Pipe End Section	Metal Pipe End Section	1/2/98


INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION	
MULTIPLE PIPE CONCRETE ANCHOR JANUARY 1998	
STANDARD DRAWING NO.E 715-MPCA-02	
	DETAILS PLACED IN THIS FORMAT 7-27-99
	/s/ Anthony L. Uremovich 7-27-99 DESIGN STANDARDS ENGINEER DATE
	/s/ Pross Zandt 7-27-99 CHIEF HIGHWAY ENGINEER DATE ORIGINALLY APPROVED 1-02-98

Figure 9-1. Standard Drawing

Besides listing pipe materials, the Standard Drawings list notes for cover limits and other installation information. Standard Drawing **E 715-PIPE-01** should be checked for the pipe type listing table.

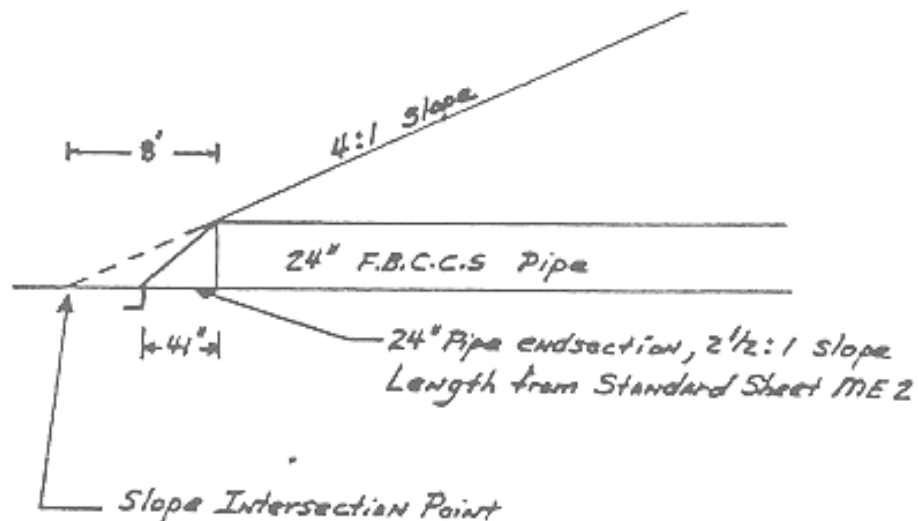
## PIPE END TREATMENTS

There are several different types of pipe end treatments being used. The technician is required to know which type is required for each structure because some end treatments will affect the length of pipe necessary for construction. The standard drawings show details for each type of end treatment. The end treatments used are as follows:

- 1) Metal pipe end sections
- 2) Safety metal sections
- 3) Concrete pipe anchors
- 4) Grated box end sections
- 5) Inlets or Catchbasins
- 6) Manholes

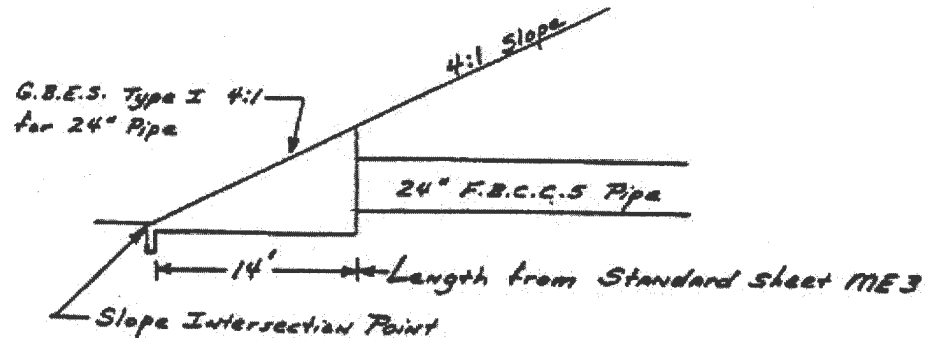
Of the units shown above only concrete pipe anchors do not affect the overall length of a pipe structure significantly. The following drawings indicate how different pipe end treatments affect the pipe length.

### PIPE END SECTION



In the above layout, the end section of the pipe would be controlled by the intersection with the foreslope.

#### GRADED BOX END SECTION



If a graded box end section (GBES) was being used on the same type of slopes, there would be 6 feet less pipe on each end of the pipe structure.

#### STRUCTURE ORDER

##### PIPE ORDER

Prior to the Contractor delivering the pipe, the PE/PS is required to furnish a pipe order. This order should include the pipe types, sizes, and lengths. The PE/PS is responsible for reviewing all of the structures thoroughly before ordering. This review may involve site surveys to verify the pipe lengths are correct, and to check for possible problems in the pipe size.

In new construction, most structure lengths may be computed using cross sections and the proposed flowline elevations. Special notes, such as locations for Tees or Elbows, should be shown.

There is no special form for a pipe structure order. The order may be written as shown in the following example:

		Contract B-13799		
Pipe Order		Date May 21, 1990		
<u>Str #</u>	<u>Pipe Type</u>	<u>Diam</u>	<u>Length</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
1	Concrete Pipe	36"	164'	
2	Corrugated Steel	6"	180'	
3	Type II Pipe	24"	46'	
4	Pipe end section	36"	2 ea	
5	Pipe end section	24"	2 ea	

The remarks column should be used for special notes for a certain structure.

Structure lengths are affected by the following:

- 1) Pavement width
- 2) Slope
- 3) Horizontal skew
- 4) Vertical skew
- 5) Type of end treatment

Following are two examples of how structure lengths may be affected. Assume that metal pipe end sections are being used.

#### ***CROSS-SECTION VIEW***

Figure 9-2 shows an example of a cross-section view of a pipe.

The total pipe length would be 164.7 feet on a horizontal distance. On structures with significant fall, the slope length of the structure is also required to be determined and may be computed like a right triangle.

Flowline up 682.00 – flowline down 673.5 = 8.5 ft fall

$$\sqrt{(8.5)^2 + (164.7)^2} = 164.92 \text{ adjusted length}$$

Length of pipe required would be 165 ft

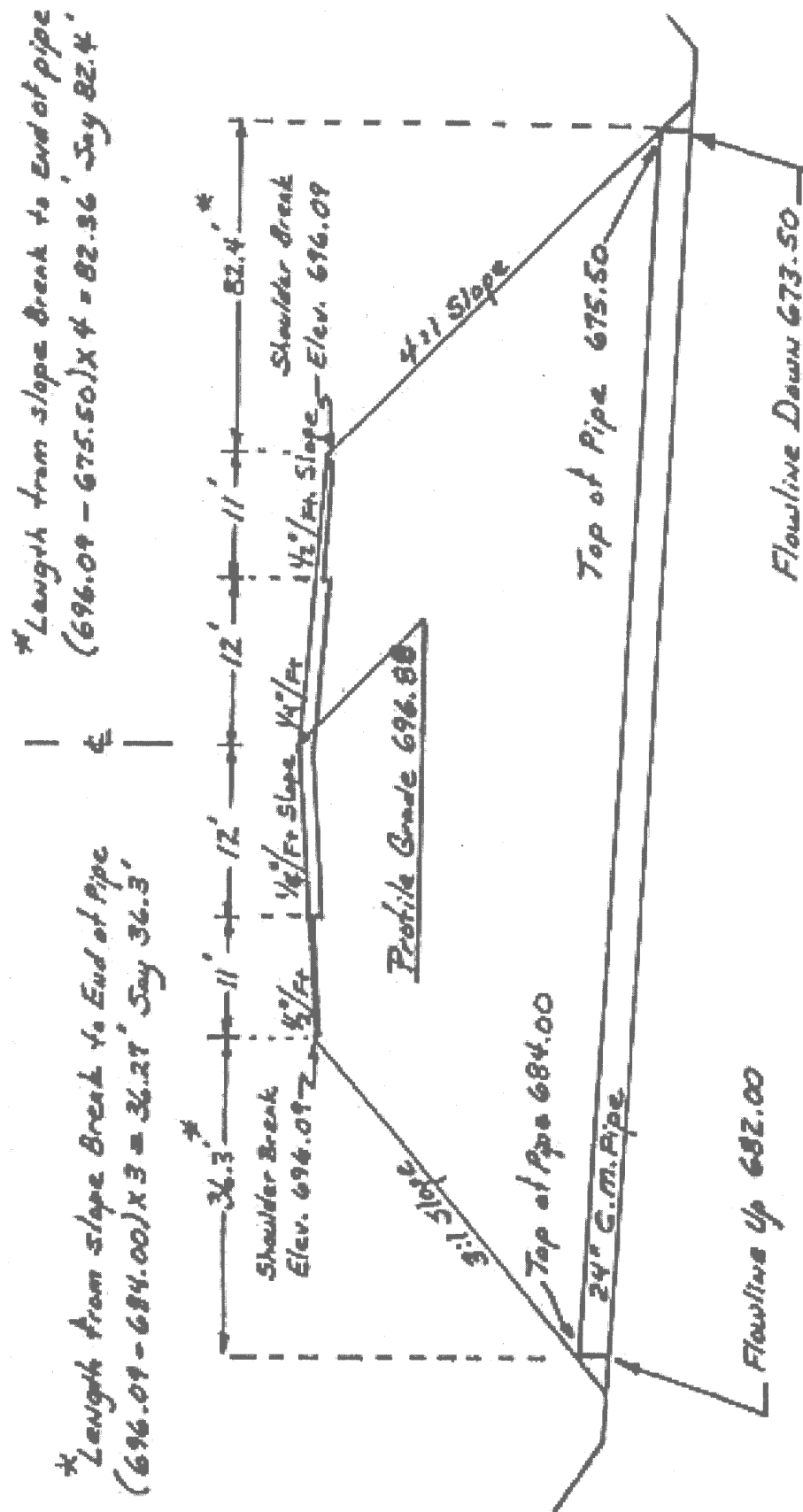
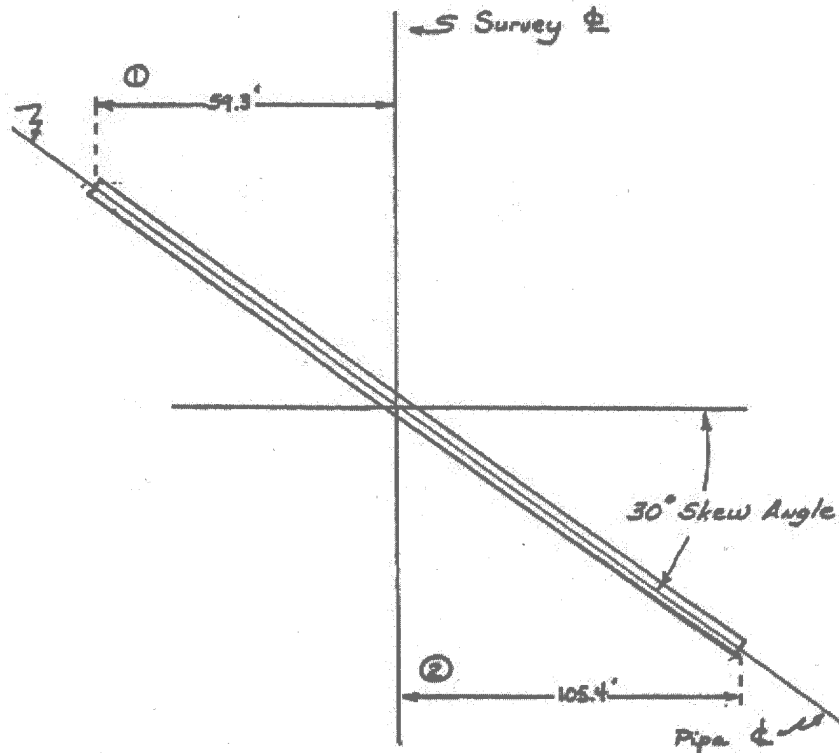


Figure 9-2. Pipe Cross Section View



Sometimes structures are placed on a skew rather than right angles to centerline. This placement adds another adjustment to the structure length computations.

Using the typical section in Figure 9-2, the affect of a skew on the structure is shown below.



The length of pipe may be computed using trigonometric functions. In this example, the length would be  $C / \text{Cosine of the skew angle}$ :

- 1)  $59.3 \text{ ft} / \text{Cosine } 30^\circ = 68.47 \text{ ft}$  (Say 68.5 ft)
- 2)  $105.4 \text{ ft} / \text{Cosine } 30^\circ = 121.7 \text{ ft}$  (Say 121.7 ft)

Skew length = 190.2 ft

- 3) Adjustment for flowline fall:

$$\sqrt{((8.5)^2 + (190.2)^2)} = 190.39 \text{ ft} \quad (\text{Say } 190.4 \text{ ft})$$

Order length would be 190 ft

### **COMPUTING STRUCTURE LENGTH USING ELBOWS**

Sometimes structures use elbows or bends to decrease the depth of cut in large fills. The following example (Figure 9-3) displays the proper method for computing pipe lengths when bends or elbows are used.

E-7 Inlet inside measure = 2.5 ft / 2 = 1.25 ft on CL to end of pipe  
If elbows = 4 ft measured along CL:

Section (1) = 75 ft – Inlet offset (1.25 ft) – Elbow

$$= 75 - 1.25 - (4/2)$$

$$= 71.75 \quad (\text{Say } 72 \text{ ft})$$

Section (2) = FL up 696.29 – FL Down 677.96 = 18.33 ft

$$\text{Length} = \sqrt{((18.33)^2 + 55^2)} = 57.97 \text{ ft}$$

$$57.97 \text{ ft} - (8/2 \text{ ft for } 2 \text{ elbows}) = 53.97 \text{ ft} \quad (\text{Say } 54 \text{ ft})$$

Section (3) = 15 ft – 2 ft for elbow + (680.08 – 677.29)3

$$= 21.37 \quad (\text{Say } 21 \text{ ft})$$

Totals Section	(1)	72 ft
	(2)	54 ft
	(3)	21 ft

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147 ft plus 2 elbows & 1 pipe end treatment

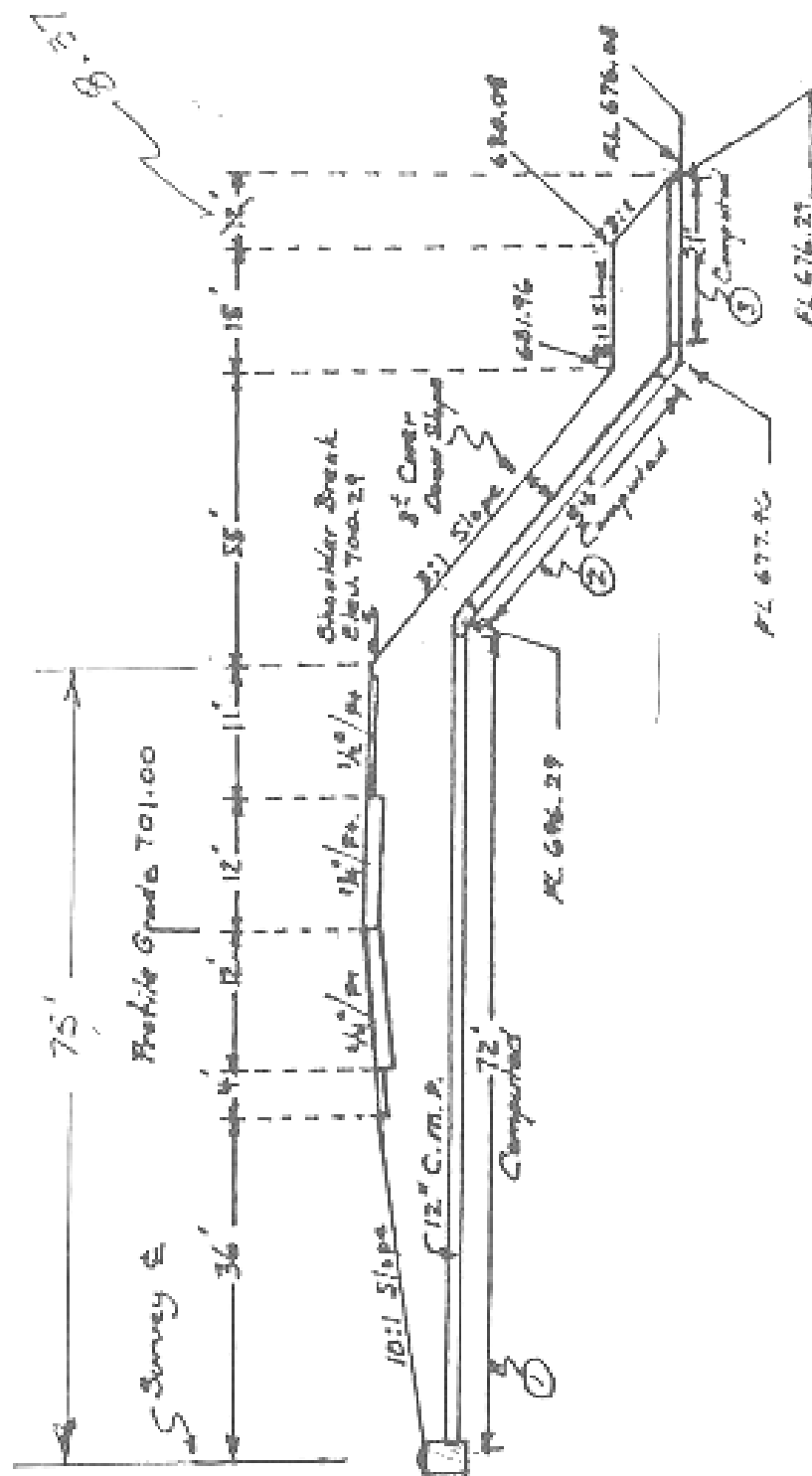


Figure 9-3. Structure With Bend or Elbow

The pipe order should show the layout on a structure like Figure 9-3 rather than just the total pipe required. Otherwise, the pipe manufacturer would not break down the total length into pieces suitable for the planned assembly.

## **STRUCTURAL FIELD LAYOUT**

### ***STAKING STRUCTURES***

Each structure is required to have a layout drawing showing the structure and the stake locations. The Contractor is required to indicate what method of grade control is planned. Laser grade control on long pipe or sewer runs is currently being used by some Contractors.

### ***NORMAL LAYOUT***

On normal staking layouts, the stakes should be set on an offset line parallel to the pipe and spaced approximately every 25 feet, at an alignment change, or at a grade break. Stakes are set at a specified distance from the centerline of the pipe structure so that the centerline may be re-established as needed. Also, stakes should be set where they are least likely to be disturbed. How the Contractor plans to place the structure should be discussed before the layout begins. All Contractors work differently and sometimes one side of the structure may be preferred for placing the stakes.

After staking a structure, the layout should be discussed with the Contractor and a copy of the layout provided. All stakes should be labeled clearly so the layout may be easily followed. Stakes should be marked for line only or line and grade offset. The position of the pipe relative to the survey centerline should be clearly shown.

### ***LASER LAYOUT***

When the Contractor uses laser grade control, the technician is required to know the flowline fall expressed in "percent of fall". This value is computed by the formula:

$$\frac{\text{FL Elev. Upstream} - \text{FL Elev. Downstream}}{\text{Length of Pipe}} \times 100\%$$

## CHECKING GRADE

The different methods of checking the grade from structure stakes include the following:

- 1) Level rod readings taken from structure stakes to excavation trench
- 2) Batterboard and stringline
- 3) Laser grade control

### Batterboard and Stringline

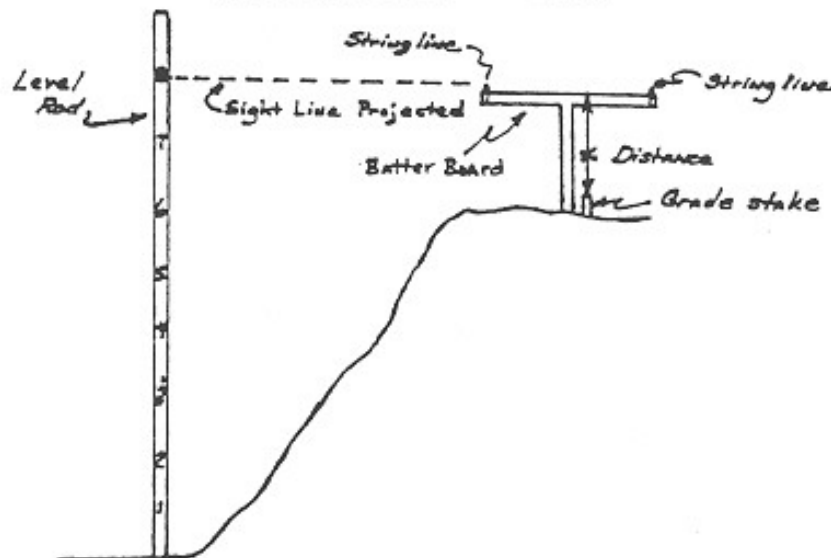
The batterboard and stringline method uses a post and a crossarm mounted a predetermined height above each grade stake. The crossarm is required to be level and have a stringline on either end. The stringlines are stretched from one batterboard to the next, and the grade is checked by sighting across the stringlines to the level rod.

Example:

To set a batterboard for a constant 8 ft cut

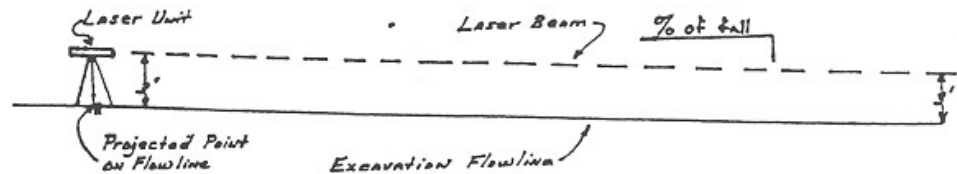
Cut from grade stake #1 = 6.18  
Measure up = 1.82  
Reading to FL 8.00

Cut from grade stake #2 = 5.13  
Measure up = 2.87  
Reading to FL 8.00



### ***LASER GRADE CONTROL***

When using laser grade control, a known elevation point is first established, relative to the structure flowline. The laser is then set up a specified distance above that point and the percent of fall dialed in. To check the grade anywhere along the flowline, the predetermined distance is measured down from the laser beam.



### **BASIS OF USE FOR PIPE MATERIALS**

Different types of pipe materials have different testing markings.

#### ***METAL PIPE***

Metal pipe items are marked with metal tags having a 6 digit number stamped onto the tag. This tag verifies that the pipe has been inspected.

#### ***CONCRETE PIPE***

Concrete pipe items have the letter "P" followed by a six digit number painted on each section (Figure 9-4). Concrete tile may have a tag attached to the pallet banding. The 6 digit P number is the basis for use for the pipe.

#### ***PLASTIC PIPE***

Plastic pipe items are accepted by a Certification stating that they meet the required Specification ratings. This certification is usually a Type A or Type C as indicated in the Frequency Manual.

#### ***METAL PIPE END***

Metal pipe end sections have tag numbers as described for metal pipe.

#### **SAFETY METAL END SECTION**

Safety metal end sections have tag numbers as described for metal pipe.

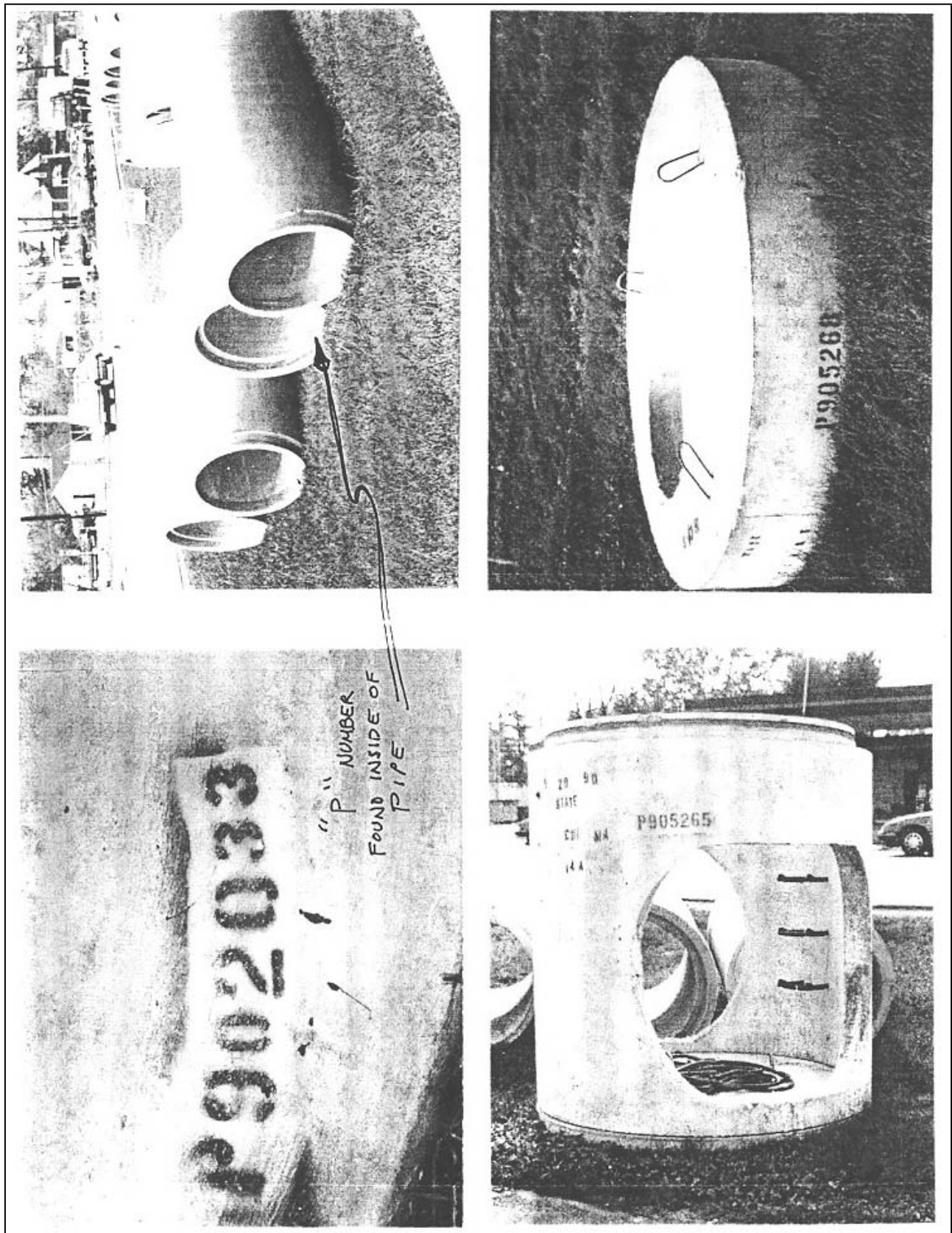


Figure 9-4. Pipe P Numbers

### ***OTHER ITEMS***

Precast inlets, catchbasins, manholes, and GBES have P numbers the same as concrete pipe.

### ***RECORDING TAGS AND P NUMBERS FOR BASIS OF USE***

When a shipment of material arrives on the jobsite, all tag numbers on the invoice should be recorded as the pipe is checked. On precast items or concrete pipe items, the Supplier is required to list the different P numbers and state how many units are assigned to each P number. The count of these numbers and units should agree with what the Supplier is showing. The Supplier furnishes this information to Materials and Tests, and lab reports are issued for the contract showing lab numbers for that P number series. The same P number may possibly be used in pipe, inlet, and manholes that are cast in a production run. For example, the lab report may show a single P number for 12 units these units may consist of 6 pieces of pipe, 4 precast inlets, and 2 precast manholes.

On metal pipe items, the PE/PS also receives a report (TD-392) from the pipe plant technician showing all the pipes produced and the corresponding tag numbers. An example of a TD-392 is shown in Appendix B.

### ***MULIT-PLATE PIPE***

On structural plate steel pipe or multi-plate pipe, a yellow card is attached to the invoice showing the inspection numbers. A pipe report is issued by the pipe technician, similar to the report for the other pipe items.

### ***MISCELLANEOUS CONCRETE***

For any concrete items poured in place, such as pipe anchors, inlets, or pipe collars, the basis of use is the report number from the IT 652.

### ***RECORDING TAGS AND/OR P NUMBERS FOR FUTURE USE***

When placing pipe items, the pipe tag numbers or the P numbers should be recorded in the technician's daily reports and in the structure book. These numbers are used by the PE/PS to obtain lab numbers necessary for the completion of the material record.